THE WOMAN'S

DREADNOUGHT

Published by the WORKERS' SUFFRAGE FEDERATION

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THE PASSING OF FREE SPEECH.

In the House of Commons, on March 23rd, Mr. Trevelyan called attention to the administration of the Defence of the Realm Act. He said that when the Act was passed the House had not fully realised what it implied and had imagined it to be an Act for dealing with spies and for securing a limited censorship of naval and military news. Being convinced that liberty of expression and freedom of the Press are essential to all other forms of liberty, he and others had asked the Government, at an early stage, what was meant by the Act. On August 26th, 1914, he had asked the Home Secretary for an assurance that the Bill, as it then was, would not be used "to prevent the expression of any political opinions on the actions of the Government," and the Home Secretary had replied:

"I can certainly give my hon. friend the assurance for which he asks."

On March 2nd, 1915, the Attorney-General, in reply to Mr. Jowett, had given a similar assurance.

In spite of these assurances, in September, 1915, a series of prosecutions were begun against the *Labour Leader* and the trials were held *in camera*. The *Forward* had been suppressed, but the extracts from it which were read as "cases of *lèse-majesté*" by Mr. Lloyd George had not been taken into Court, because they would not have stood the test of the Law Courts.

BLIND MAN'S BUFF.

The Censorship had not been used merely to prevent military and naval news from reaching the enemy, but also to force the Press to publish only views convenient to the Government. It had especially sought the suppression of discussion of peace terms. In the Reichstag it had been stated that Jingoes desiring a policy of annexation were allowed to state their views freely in the German Press, but that expressions of moderate opinion were forbidden. The same thing was happening here, editors being given to understand that

"It would be unpleasant to the Prime Minister and the Government to have the possible terms of settlement discussed."

Mr. Trevelyan contended that the people ought to be encouraged to discuss why the war is being waged and what sort of settlement they would like. He quoted a speaker in the Reichstag, who said:

"The game of mutual bluffing and playing blind man's buff, forced upon us by the censor, is a folly or madness and a crime against humanity. When this criminal sport ceases, then will stand revealed a stupefying unanimity of the peoples as regards the main principles of the settlement."

TRIALS IN CAMERA.

A large number of individuals had been charged with saying things likely to cause disaffection, and many of them had been tried *in camera* for railway conversations and speeches. Finlay Chisholm, a ploughman, and Alexander Kelman, a cattle driver, were imprisoned for fifteen days as a result of an argument with a recruiting sergeant, in which they were alleged to have said that the men in the Army were fed on "rotten bully beef and hard biscuits," and that the British people would be as well off under the German Government as at present. James Houston was imprisoned for a speech in which he said:

"The present war was desired and caused by capitalists who will derive pecuniary benefit therefrom."

John Bennetts Bailey, a labourer, was sent to prison for three months for writing a Tolstoian essay against militarism not intended for publication. Terriss and Overbury, of Leeds, were sent to prison for six months for a pamphlet expressing the view that war is contrary to Christianity.

GREAT JOINT DEMONSTRATION
TRAFALGAR SQUARE
SUNDAY, APRIL 9th, at 4.45 p.m.

TO DEMAND

HUMAN SUFFRAGE, namely a Vote for every woman and man of full age, and to *protest* against the restriction of Popular Liberties.

PROCESSIONS

From 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, 2.45, and East India Dock Gates, Poplar, 2.45, converge Gardiner's Corner, 3.45 p.m.

SPEAKERS:

Mrs. Bouvier, Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Drake, Mr. Dubery, Mr. Hann, Miss Manicom, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Mrs. Leigh Rothwell, Dr. Barbara Tchaykovsky, Mrs. Walker and others.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FROM 400 OLD FORD ROAD, BOW, E.

THE GRANDMOTHER

From a Wood-Engraving by Amédée Watter

MAGNA CHARTA.

On June 10th, 1915, the 700th anniversary of Magna Charta was celebrated with rejoicing in America. Five days earlier was published in Britain Regulation 15, which enables the Home Secretary to imprison without trial "suspects of hostile origin or association." On September 1st an English woman, the daughter of a country squire, was taken from her home in her father's absence by police in motor cars and imprisoned in an internment camp, where she still is, no charge against her having been made.

Mr. Trevelyan protested that he trusted the present Government, but that a future Government might make tyrannical use of the Defence of the Realm Act.

"FILLING STUFF."

Mr. Ginnell characterised this statement as "simple," and observed that the Government appeared to consider Members of Parliament as "automats" and the "filling stuff" for the House, who

"Ought to be pleased because we are in the full enjoyment of the supreme blessing of Coalition rule."

Mr. Jowett raised the case of W. Iredale, a foreman warehouseman, of Bradford, who was imprisoned for two months' hard labour for conversations with his workmates, in which he said:

"The very people who want us to go to fight in their interests are the people who looked upon the Army as the scum of the earth in times of peace."

Mr. Llewellyn Williams told of a Cardiff business man, a well-to-do Tory Jingo, who was banished from the town on June 20th, 1915, without any reason being given.

Sir F. Smith, the Attorney-General, replied most vaguely to these critics. Either he had not heard of the cases or had had no time to inquire into them. He discounted Mr. Trevelyan's charges by accusing him of being against the War, and unfortunately Mr. Trevelyan replied very weakly:

"I am not in favour of stopping the war at present."

THE KIDNAPPED LADY.

The Attorney-General excused the kidnapping of the country squire's daughter by stating that the lady was the intimate friend of "a person who had to flee from this country because he was associated with sedition in a most aggravated form and attempts at assassination. He added that this person is now a spy in Berlin. Aggravated sedition and attempts at assassination are rare in this country. The incident should, therefore, be fresh in the memory of us all, and the unnamed associate should be easily recalled. But we are unable to imagine whom he can be.

Mr. King pointed out that if the kidnapped woman were so guilty she should be brought to trial, also that her family had been left without knowledge of her whereabouts for seventeen days. Mr. King further quoted several cases in which, after trying unsuccessfully to secure a conviction through the courts, the authorities had resorted to the internment of their victims. One of these was Peter Petroff, "an extremely able speaker and a violent Socialist," who was charged with an infringement of the Aliens' registration regulations. Petroff was sentenced by Sheriff Thompson to two months' imprisonment, but appealed to the High Court. The Solicitor-General offered to withdraw the sentence on condition that the conviction should remain, presumably in order that Petroff might be deported, but the High Court quashed the sentence and awarded Mr. Petroff ten guineas costs. Finding that they could not convict him, the authorities interned Mr. Petroff in Edinburgh Gaol on the plea that his wife is a German. He is not allowed to receive letters, to see his friends, or to communicate with his lawyer.

THE VICTORY OF MILITARISM.

Mr. King further asked by what right the authorities are forcing Russians, French, Belgians, or other friendly aliens to enlist in the British Army and are handing them over to the military authorities of their respective Governments. He recalled a famous test case, tried in 1854, in which some sailors of the Russian Navy, who had deserted when their ships were in a British port, were arrested by the British authorities at the request of the Russian Government and put in prison. On a writ of *habeas corpus* being issued the sailors were set free, and it was decided that British law does not allow the soldiers or sailors of a friendly power to be compelled to serve when in our land.

Mr. McKinnon Wood, who wound up the debate on the Government's behalf, evaded this point altogether. He justified the internment of Mr. and Mrs. Petroff by saying that he was a political refugee, and by declaring that she was a believer neither in governments nor in God.

Reaction has indeed settled down upon us. Freedom of conscience and the Right of Asylum, those boasted British liberties, have disappeared!

INTERNATIONAL WOMAN'S DAY.

Socialist women of Switzerland are now holding their sixth International Woman's Day. They demand:

Equal pay for equal work!
Equal rights for men and women!
Peace and Bread!

They have issued a manifesto deploring the ravages of the War, and condemning humanity for not bringing this work of destruction to an end, since it is in our power to do so, for it is the work of man, not a natural calamity like an earthquake—against which we are powerless.

It calls for the victory of "reason over unreason, the oppressed over the oppressor, of the exploited over the exploiter," and it goes on to urge the workers to cease being apathetic, to look at their hungry children, the struggle of their sons and husbands, which compares so drastically with the growing riches and luxury of those in power.

Learn to think is the refrain of the whole manifesto, and if we think we cannot calmly put up with the present condition of affairs, for we must see it is unbearable and has reached a point where we can say, "Thus far and no farther."

The vote is the weapon the women of the proletariat class must have before any great change can be brought about—pay day must also be voting day for them.

PUBLIC MEETING

LEES HALL

BARKING ROAD, CANNING TOWN

Saturday, April 1st, 7.30 p.m.

Mrs. Despard . Councillor Jack Jones
Mrs. Drake . Miss Sylvia Pankhurst

Chair: Mrs. Parsons

We hear that Mrs. Nellie Best, who is supposed to be having first division treatment in Holloway, has been denied the *Labour Leader*, the *Herald*, and the *Dreadnought*—only the *Times* and such papers passed the censorship of the Prison Committee. Books are not censored.

FROM AMERICA.

"No, indeed!" said an anti there last week, "I don't believe in women voting! Why, they don't know how to vote."

"Well, of course, one learns by doing. If you're not allowed to go near the ice, you can't learn to skate; but then I'm not so sure that all the boys of twenty-one know much about voting, either," a suffragist demurred.

"Why, of course, they do. They're trained to know," maintained the anti. "But who trains them?" "Why, their mothers, of course, and if they don't train 'em they ought to!"

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Vol. III. No. 2 Sat., April 1st, 1916

Bravely and willingly we bear our share of the World's burdens. Why, then, deny us the right to Vote, which would dignify our labour and increase our Power of Service?

APPALLING FIGURES!

In moving that Parliament should make a grant of a million pounds for the use of the Statutory Committee for Naval and Military Pensions, Mr. Hayes Fisher made a number of very disquieting statements.

He told the House that about 45,000 soldiers have been invalided out of the Army, and that 15,105 have received no pension whatever; only 5,470 have been given final pensions; 3,818 soldiers have had limbs amputated, and only 932 have been provided with properly fitted limbs, whilst 300 new cases a month are needing them. Two hundred soldiers have been totally blinded.

There are 41,000 soldiers' widows, 23,106 of whom are actually in receipt of pension. Eight hundred have been refused pensions, the remaining cases are not decided. There are 4,180 sailors' widows, 48 of whom have been refused pension; 420 cases are not decided.

The Statutory Committee proposes to use this million pounds to provide work for discharged soldiers and sailors; to care for the disabled; to give pensions to both the men and their relatives where these have been refused by the War Office; also to supplement existing pensions and allowances so as to give two-thirds of the pre-war income to widows and children, and two-thirds of the pre-war income, less 20 per cent., for other dependants, with a maximum of £2 a week in each case. Mr. Hayes Fisher spoke glowingly of the Statutory Committee's intended generosity, but he let the cat out of the bag by admitting that the extra allowances at present made by the National Relief Committee, which are mainly for rent, already amount to about a million pounds a year, and that the Relief Committee will pass this burden on to the Statutory Committee on the 30th of June. These allowances alone will swallow up the whole of the million pounds in one year unless they are to be stopped! Mr. Hogge aptly remarked that the sum asked for pensions and allowances was only one-fifth of the daily war expenditure, and that the claims on it are already so great that the million pounds could be spent "inside the next half second." He urged that it is an "absolutely impossible sum," and specially called the attention of Mr. Lloyd George to the fact. Of course, Mr. Hayes Fisher said that the Government could come to Parliament for more money later on, but why is so little money asked for now? We are filled with anxiety for the helpless victims of the War. We fear that their pensions will soon disappear.

Mr. Hogge asked whether the pension of a disabled soldier would be continued to his widow and children in the event of his death. Mr. Hayes Fisher replied that that point was not decided.

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

The Workers' National War Emergency Committee recommends that single men who had responsibilities similar to the home ties of married men should be dealt with in the same way as married men.

As regards rent, mortgages and ground rents, landlord should bear one-third, householder one-third, Treasury one-third. As regards insurances the Treasury should make arrangements with the companies by which all enlisted men shall be kept in full benefit without payments while with the Colours. Houses should be exempt from rates; grants-in-aid should be made from the Treasury to the local authority affected.

The scheme should be worked by local committees, with powers to adjust it to individual cases.

We fear that the last clause gives a loophole which may nullify the whole scheme. *Who* will be on these "Local Committees?" Let a limit of income be fixed and the charity monger be kept out of it!

EMPLOYERS BREAK CLYDE AGREEMENT.

LLOYD GEORGE TRIES COERCION.

The engineers at Parkhead Forge, Glasgow, are again on strike. David Kirkwood, their chosen convener of stewards, was told by the firm that he must not leave his vice except with the manager's permission. The men told the firm that unless Kirkwood's right to move from department to department in his capacity of convener were restored by noon they would strike: they kept their word.

On Saturday, March 25th, between 3 and 5 in the morning, 6 shop stewards and members of the Clyde Workers' Committee were arrested, no charge being made. In the afternoon they were handed over to the military authorities and deported to other towns, where it is said they are obliged to find their own keep and report themselves to the authorities every 24 hours. Messrs. Kirkwood, McManus, Merser, and Haggerty are supposed to be in Edinburgh, Mr. Shields in Hawick. There is a possibility that the munitioneers will down tools throughout the Clyde area.

The employers have induced the Government to take these drastic measures of coercion because they are not willing to allow the workers the share of workshop control which was secured to them by the agreement entered into at the close of the last strike.

On March 28th the question was raised in the House of Commons. Dr. Addison, who spoke for the Ministry of Munitions, stated that when Kirkwood was dismissed the Clyde Workers' Committee had brought out on strike 1000 men from Parkhead Forge, and a large number of men from five other factories. He said Mr. Lloyd George had given the order to deport the six men. Sir Edward Carson, the arch-seditionist, asked whether the Government would deal with the six Clyde men as guilty of sedition? Dr. Addison said he would consider the matter. Mr. Outhwaite suggested that men at Parkhead Forge were paid 6½d. an hour, though the district rate is 10½d. Mr. Thomas asked for an assurance that the men should have a fair trial. Dr. Addison refused the assurance, saying whatever measure is found necessary will be taken.

Undoubtedly the Clyde Workers' Committee is fighting an essential battle for organised labour. We regret that the Executive of the A.S.E. is not yet prepared to stand by them! This is not the first time that leaders have had to be led by the rank and file.

On March 26th, many of the strikers were summoned to the Glasgow Sheriff's Court and twenty-two of them were sentenced to pay fines of £5 each.

The defence asked for an adjournment because the leaders had been kidnapped. The number of strikers had increased enormously. Then men would not return until the leaders were restored.

The Government representative said he could give no undertaking, and the trial proceeded.

Another unrepresentative committee, consisting of Viscount Peel, Sir Kenneth Anderson, K.C.M.G., Mr. B. A. Cohen, K.C., and Mr. K. Wallace Elmslie, to regulate shipping under the Order in Council, March 11th, 1915. This means that the opposition of another group of influential persons has been bought off by a share in the power and the plunder! Where is our boasted representative British constitution?

WOMEN AT WORK.

HIGH TONE!

We take the following notice from *The Times*:—

Lady Ammunition Work Supervisor, of high social status, required by engineering company on Government contract, employing women; no technical knowledge necessary, chief qualification being tact, power of control, and ability to maintain a correct tone.—Box G.495, The Times.

"Correct tone" and "high social status" go hand in hand! We are glad to know this. But what *is* "correct tone"? Is it the power to domineer?

EXCESSIVE HOURS

The Home Secretary has just issued an order relaxing the Factory Act in the lace trade for women and girls of 16 and for boys of 14, which provides that:

1. Such women and young persons may be employed from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., or from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., or from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., or from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., but

(a) The total hours worked in any week, exclusive of intervals for meals, shall not exceed 60.

(b) The daily period of employment, including overtime and intervals for meals

(i) shall not commence earlier than 6 a.m. or end later than 9 p.m.

(ii) shall not exceed 13½ hours.

Thirteen and a-half hours is a scandalously long day for an adult; it is an outrage to keep children of 14 and 16 so long at work! Sixty hours a week is also much too long, and it is almost impossible for inspectors outside to ensure a week of no more than 60 hours if 13½ hours may be worked in a single day. This is another argument for workshop control by the workers.

DANES ON FARMS.

The Central Labour Exchange Department of the Board of Trade is prepared to try and obtain Danish labour for work on farms in England and Wales which are outside the prohibited areas, provided the Department is assured that engagements are for not less than 12 months.

The men would consist mainly of single men between the ages of 18 and 25, who have had practical agricultural experience, especially in dairy farming. They would require to be lodged and boarded under reasonably comfortable conditions, and would have to be paid the current rate of wages for skilled farm workers.

The Government does not ask that such conditions should be assured to the women. Eleven shillings a week and a green armlet represents the Government's proposal for its country-women. Some ladies of whom we have heard have accepted engagements on the land at 12s. a week, out of which they are obliged to provide a uniform for themselves!

SWEATING.

Mr. Anderson stated that the Harness and Saddlery, Furniture and Hardware Manufacturers' Association, Walsall, War Office contractors, are paying adult women as little as 10s. a week, and that the Manufacturers' Association has refused arbitration offered by the Chief Industrial Commissioner. Mr. Forster admitted the wages are 10s. a week.

In Manchester district women are wheeling shells at 12s. a week, a job for which the ordinary male labourer is paid 25s.

Armlets are to be given to women who have worked thirty days on the land.

WOMEN ON MEN'S WORK.

An agreement has been arrived at between employers and employed in the woollen and worsted trades. Unfortunately it does not altogether provide that women replacing men shall have men's pay. If new men are introduced they are to receive the standard rates of pay, but if women take men's places they are only to receive the same piece rates where women's rates are not already established. If at time rates women replace an equal number of men they shall be paid "the same rate of wages now being paid to men for an equivalent quantity of work; and in any case, not less than four-fifths of the rate paid to the men they replace."

This is introducing the piece rate principle into employment at time rates, which is not quite fair, because time rates are supposed to yield more than piece rates. The words "in any case, not less than four-fifths," weaken the pledge.

The National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen, and Clerks states that the members joining the Union in week ending March 18th, were:—Men, 82; women, 120. In quite a number of cases almost the whole of the Branch Officials are now women. Nearly the whole of the men members having joined the colours.

ECONOMIC EQUALITY FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

IMPORTANT GLASGOW DECISION.

By P. J. DOLLAN.

The members of the Glasgow Corporation at their last meeting agreed unanimously to a proposal of the Tramways Committee that women should be employed as tramcar drivers:

"on the same terms and conditions as men."

Thus, for the first time in the history of municipal employment in Scotland, has been established the principle of equal pay for equal work, irrespective of sex; and what is possible in Glasgow should be possible elsewhere. The Glasgow decision is one of great importance to the working classes, and should be of much use to those reformers who are desirous of seeing political and economic equality ruling between the sexes. If a woman car driver can be placed on the same economic level as a man driver there is no reason why she should not be placed on the same political level.

Curiously enough, the same Tramways Committee which agreed to give the women car drivers "the same terms and conditions as men," refuses to give women conductors the same wages as men conductors! A proposal to place the women conductors on the same terms and conditions as men conductors was defeated in committee by 15 votes to 13, despite the persistent efforts of the Labour members to have it adopted. The committee's decision comes before the Corporation on Thursday (March 30th), when the Labour members hope to reverse it in favour of their proposal to establish economic equality between men and women conductors. The women conductors are doing the very same work as the men, and are entitled to the same remuneration and consideration.

The working women of Glasgow, and the working men as well, should insist on their Council representatives granting economic equality to women conductors, car cleaners, stair lamplighters, motor car drivers, and all other women who are now doing work formerly monopolised by men. The principle of economic equality has been accorded to women drivers of tramcars and it should create a precedent which provides a powerful lever with which to wrest economic equality for the other women workers in the employment of the Corporation. Moreover, the Glasgow decision to pay women the same wages as men drivers should encourage women all over the country in their agitation for economic equality.

While it is generally admitted that the driving of tramcars is not a task suitable for women if men were available; it has also to be admitted that the selected women who have been driving tramcars in Glasgow have done the work well, and in some cases better than was expected. A number of women gave up the work as being unsuitable for them after a few day's experience; but some 30 have found car-driving quite congenial, and are managing the cars in their control as well as men could. It is certain that women, generally speaking, will not displace men as tramcar drivers; and that probably explains why it has been possible to obtain male wages and conditions for the women drivers in Glasgow. Still, the principle of "equal pay for equal work" is making headway and the Glasgow decision will make good propaganda.

HELP THE CHILDREN.

For reasons of economy the L.C.C. has stopped the supply of leaves, twigs, and flowers that have been used for the children's nature study classes. We should be glad to hear from friends who will help us to arrange a voluntary distribution of flowers and branches to the East London schools.

The Government has issued an order to Labour Exchanges that no woman over 40 should be put on Government work.

Evidently the Government advocates a short life and a merry one where women are concerned.

PARLIAMENT
AS WE SEE IT.

March 21st.—Mr. Tennant stated that the Non-Combatant Corps is intended only for conscientious objectors, who are liable for service under the Military Service Act. One military representative has said its members "won't have a happy time."

* * * *

In reply to Mr. Peto's query whether any special provision is to be made for widowers with young children in addition to the 5s. allowed per child, Mr. Forster said "Such men having domestic expenses in excess of the regulation allowances do not *by any means* stand alone," therefore, no promises could be made.

But where are these men to get the money to keep their children? Why is there to be no allowance for a foster mother?

* * * *

Hospital stoppages of soldiers' pay are not made when the illness is contracted on active service; but Mr. Forster went on to say that the commanding officer must use his "discretion" in other cases in considering to what extent the sickness "may be attributable" to military service.

The commanding officer is given too much power!!

* * * *

Mr. Jowett drew attention to the action of the North Bierley Union in raising the assessment of cottage property on which grounds the landlords' raised the rents.

Mr. Hayes Fisher regretted that the Government could take no action to prevent the said increase.

This shows how the Rent Act may be set at nought.

* * * *

The death at Peterborough of James Steele from dope poisoning, was mentioned by Mr. Rowlands.

Mr. Brace stated that as one of the essential ingredients of non-poisonous dope is not produced in this country, sufficient quantities of it are not available.

It is probably all a matter of money, but human life is cheap!

* * * *

March 22nd.—Mr. Pringle complained that certain steamers ordered by the Transport Department to proceed in ballast to Australian ports to load wheat requisitioned by the Australian Government, are discharging their cargoes at Italian and Spanish ports.

Yet there is an enormous shortage of shipping to carry food stuffs to this country as the prohibition of various necessities proves!

Dr. Macnamara tried to evade the point, but said if the matter were to be looked into he would do so himself.

* * * *

March 23rd.—Mr. Jowett queried whether supplies of fine sugar were recently stopped by the Government, although the Royal Commission at the time was quoting the wholesale and retail prices as though this class of sugar was on sale. Mr. McKenna denied that any such thing had happened.

Anyone who deals in the small retail shops must know of the litany of complaints made by the shopman about the shortage of sugar and the difficulty of procuring fresh supplies. Why is this if supplies are forthcoming?

* * * *

March 28th.—Mr. Outhwaite drew attention to the fact that the Amalgamated Press Ltd. appealed to the Southwark Tribunal on March 24th in respect of 51 single men stated to be essential to the production of their weekly journals, which include *Comic Cuts* and *Forget-Me-Not*. Twenty-one of the men were granted six months' exemption.

Mr. Long pleaded ignorance of the case, but said the "military authorities have the remedy in their own hands in any case in which they think exemption has been improperly given."

But will the military authorities dare or care to question the righteousness of The Amalgamated Press?

"CAPACITY TO EARN"

With reference to the apparent injustice of the cases of two soldiers, each of whom had lost a leg, who were working side by side, one getting 25s. a week, the other 10s. 6d., Mr. Forster remarked: "I would like to make it perfectly clear that it does not matter what a soldier earns, because his pension is calculated on his physical condition, not upon the amount of money he earns. . . . His pension is adjusted according to his capacity to earn."

How can "capacity to earn" be used as a means of judging what pension a cripple should get? The main point at issue is whether there is sufficient possibility of earning!

Pensions should not be curtailed until employment is secured, and this should be the Government's responsibility. Who, after all is responsible for limiting the wounded soldiers power to work?

WAR EXPENDITURE.

At a meeting of the Royal Statistical Society on the 21st inst., Sir George Paish calculated that in the first eight months of the war the expenditure was £597,000,000, in the last twelve months the cost had been about £1,400,000,000, and in the coming year the expenditure may reach £1,955,000,000—in short, £4,000,000,000 debt he foreshadows will be incurred if the war lasts another year.

ABUSIVE TRIBUNALS.

The working of the Military Service Act was debated on March 22nd in the House of Commons. Mr. Snowden and Mr. Morrell instanced many cases of the enlistment of physically unfit, and even of imbeciles. The working of the Local Tribunals and their attitude towards conscientious objectors was proved to be nothing short of an "outrage and a public scandal." As an illustration of the behaviour of various members of Local Tribunals, the following were quotated from their remarks to conscientious objectors:

"It seems to me there are two things you possess—cowardice and insolence."

"You are the most awful pack that ever walked the earth!"

"You are only fit to be on the point of a German bayonet."

"A great many people have an objection to join the 'no-courage corps.'"

"I have had enough of these conscientious objectors. Serve them all alike."

"If you want to air your views you can hire the Town Hall and give the people a treat. . . . If you insist in trying to make a statement I shall send for the police."

(This to men who are trying to prove their cases.)

In reply to these condemnations of the administration of the Military Service Act, Mr. Long said he would again draw the attention of the War Office officials to the "most undesirable practice" of recruiting men who are "manifestly unsuitable" for service.

With regard to the wrong interpretations of the Act by various Tribunals, Mr. Long said that he was issuing another circular to them, adding:

"I have made it perfectly clear in this new circular that it is the duty of the Tribunal to hear the cases of conscientious objectors. To refuse to hear them is an act of injustice, and contrary to the Act and the Regulations. It is their duty to hear them, and they have power to grant total exemption. . . . I do not share the view of the conscientious objector. I am utterly unable to understand his position. I cannot understand the plain English of it. . . . But I know the conscientious objector is there. I know that he is an honest man."

This explanation sounds fairly good; but will the Tribunals listen, or will the men who have been illegally dealt with have restitution made them?

The Government has appointed a Committee to which a tribunal may refer for advice as to what service of national importance a conscientious objector should undertake. There are no conscientious objectors on it.

HUNGER-STRIKING.

A soldier's mother who went down to Shoreham Camp, was told by a military policeman that they had two conscientious objectors there. One was hunger-striking, and the local military authorities intended to let him die, as they had had no instructions from headquarters. The other had been forcibly dressed in khaki, but had torn his khaki suit to pieces.

FAMILY INTEREST.

Mr. Runciman has told the Associated Press that "every ship flying the British flag is now controlled by the Government. Immense numbers have been requisitioned. Others are subject to control by way of license." Will Mr. Runciman bring the freight charges down to pre-war levels and keep them there? Will he prevent the shippers making enormous profits?

We do not wish to judge between Mr. Alexander Ferguson and Messrs. Philip Runciman, Manliff, Fraser, Goodbody, and Bennet in the action in the King's Bench Division concerning £20,000 commission on a £2,000,000 war contract to supply horses to the French Government. But we must protest that it is not in the public interest that men whose families are so deeply concerned in making huge profits out of the War as is that of Mr. Runciman should hold Government office. It is especially imperative that the man who occupies the important position of President of the Board of Trade should be free of any suspicion of self-interest or family interest.

Mr. Phillip Runciman, a director of the Runciman (London), Limited, admitted in the Horses Commission case that he and his friends hoped to make £2 10s. a horse profit out of the 40,000 horses sold to the French Government, a total of £100,000.

FORD PEACE CONFERENCE.

s.s. Rotterdam,
Feb. 25th, 1916.

To the Federation and the "Dreadnought."

DEAR COMRADES,

I send you a greeting from Falmouth as I go on my way from Holland to California. I am a loyal member of the Federation and have missed the "Dreadnought" since I left home in November.

I came on the Peace Ship with the Ford Expedition. Most of the delegates are now at Stockholm, ready to begin formally as soon as Mr. Ford, Mr. Bryan and Miss Addams arrive, which will be about the 1st of April. Six countries are represented, including Switzerland, and an effort is being made to secure delegates also from Spain. The plan made in November has grown more slowly than was expected, but it has proceeded steadily along the lines laid out in November, when it started. The press reports have varied from the truth—to use a very mild expression—and the people of England do not know that anything has been accomplished.

It is true that no government has yet acted, but some people think an unofficial conference more to be desired now than an official one. It will be new and free, and will express the popular will instead of the will of the crowned heads and cabinets. Of course, an official government conference must meet some time, to act officially, but the stronger the preliminary unofficial conference is, the more it will affect the final settlement for good.

Yours for women and peace,

ALICE PARK.

Palo Alto,
California.

In an article in the "Irish Citizen" Mrs. Park says:—

"One matter that is almost universally overlooked in the comments on Mr. Ford is his latest invention—a tractor that ploughs and cultivates, and makes work on the land more productive than it has ever been. He hopes, on his return to Europe, to convince the great companies that are now making guns and ammunition that they can easily transform their plants into tractor-makers; that they can thus make more money than they are making even now; and also that Europe can be helped out of its present situation, by being made more productive than it was before the war, and thus recovering its normal power. As Mr. Ford does not patent his inventions, this is not a money-making scheme for his benefit—it is his contribution to the people. He has more money than he can spend now, and is not of the Morgan-Rockefeller type, who want to own the earth. This tractor plan is no secret, but the few references that have been made to it in print since the December brief and inconspicuous announcements, have treated it as of no real importance, thus showing that reporters do not recognise world-news when it is before their eyes."

NO HALF-MEASURES!

In a speech at Grimsby on Sunday, Mr. J. H. Thomas spoke of Mr. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, and his advocacy of Tariff Reform. Mr. Thomas argued:

"If there is to be a fair deal, the subject must be dealt with as a whole and not in part. . . . In Australia there is an eight hour day for workers, a legal minimum wage, a preference for trade unionists as against non-unionists by statute, old age pensions of 10s. a week to men and women of 60 years of age, and every person over 16, if incapable of earning a livelihood, is entitled to a State disablement grant."

Therefore, if fiscal reform similar to Australia is introduced here, the workers are entitled to demand an all-round introduction of Australian methods.

The *Age* newspaper, which supports Mr. Hughes' party, states that Mr. Hughes has no authority from the people of Australia to enter on a fiscal campaign in this country. It implies that he is being used as a "party stick," and hopes that an invitation to the fiscal conference of the Allies will not be extorted for him.

INDUSTRIAL CONSCRIPTION.

The Post and Transit Committee appointed by the Government to deal with the congestion at the docks has formed a Transport Workers' Battalion from the dockers enlisted in various units of the Army. Employers will pay the full port or district rate.

We want to know: Will the soldiers get this pay or the authorities?

JUSTICE (?)

At the Middlesex Appeal Tribunal on the 27th inst., the case of an appellant, found to be a conscientious objector by the local tribunal, was dismissed in a most illegal manner. When the Chairman was requested to postpone the decision he called: "Next case," and would give no reason for his refusal.

While the United States Congress refuses to allow women to vote on matters of government in the Phillipines, the people who live there let them vote on political matters when possible, and, what is more, the women show that they want to vote by going to the polls even when they are in objectionable places.

IS THE WAR WORTH WHILE?
RUSSIAN PRINCE'S VIEW.

Harold Begbie, in the *Daily Chronicle*, reports an interview with Prince Alexis Obolenski, ex-Procurator of the Holy Synod. The Prince recalled Edith Cavell's words, "Patriotism is not enough," and continued:

"That is a saying which makes one stop, which makes one think. Patriotism is not enough. It may be—even a danger! If I keep myself on the earth, and as a good Russian think about this war, I say, 'What a fine thing it will be to beat these Germans. We will give them a good drubbing and teach them to mend their manners. We are better than they.' But wait! I remind myself that war is a serious thing, a very awful and tragic calamity, a matter of wounds and death, of suffering and bereavement. I remind myself of this, and then I try to see the matter as God sees it. What a difference! I am no longer on the earth, I am no longer 'a good Russian.' I try to see it as God sees it, and I ask myself—'Is Russia of such moral value to the world that God desires her to win?—and is He willing that her victory should be bought at such a cost?' Dare I say that Russian culture is of importance to God? Dare I say that it is so much better than German culture that the price of its victory is nothing? Dare I say that?" He shook his head.

Mr. Begbie adds:

One could see that everybody in the room agreed with him; and everybody in that room was a Russian patriot.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS

Edward Bernstein, the German Socialist leader, has told the special correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune* that Germany must evacuate Belgium and fully indemnify her for the damage that has been wrought.

When will our Labour Party do even as much to secure peace as the more reactionary German Socialists?

* * * *

The German Socialist Party has adopted the following motion:—

That the Reichstag submit the following resolution to the Imperial Chancellor: "The Reichstag expects that in the negotiations regarding the employment of the submarine weapon everything be avoided which might be detrimental to the rights of neutral States, and might bring about an unnecessary increase in bitterness and cause the extension of the war. Moreover, the Reichstag expects that the Government will do everything towards concluding a speedy peace guaranteeing the integrity of the Empire, its political independence, and the freedom of our economic development."

* * * *

Speaking in the Reichstag, Herr Haase said:

"The end of this wholesale slaughter cannot be calculated. The masses in all countries have clamoured for peace. Our enemies, too, have arrived at the conclusion that the firm wall of our army is impenetrable, but in spite of all successes everything points to the fact that at the conclusion of the war there will be neither victors nor vanquished. (Protests.) We Socialists who detest war—(stormy interruptions from all sides)—know that the capitalists demand expansion and world-power for Germany."

As a result of this speech the Socialist Party passed a resolution, by 58 votes against 33, declaring that Herr Haase had violated the discipline and good faith of the Party.

We congratulate Herr Haase on his courageous stand for peace.

The most pronounced German jingo faction which corresponds to the Northcliffe faction here, has issued a manifesto expressing anxiety at the resignation of Admiral von Tirpitz, saying:

"We bitterly need a strong navy, but also the German statesman who was the first to recognise most clearly England's design to destroy her peaceful German rival. He resolved to oppose this design by the ruthless employment of all the means at our disposal."

The Russian War Minister, Mr. A. A. Polivanoff, expressed satisfaction in the Duma at the fact that Great Britain had now become a great military Power, in addition to being a naval Power.

Foreign soap is now a prohibited import. Will this apply to the soap that Lever's make in China? When licenses are being granted is the nationality of the manufacturer taken into consideration? Chinaware, earthenware, and pottery (except cloissonné), cotton yarn, cotton piece goods, and cotton manufactures of all kinds, except hosiery and lace, furniture, manufactured joinery and other wood manufactures, except lacquered wares, are prohibited.

Are cloissonné, lace and lacquered wares luxuries?

6s. 3d. A WEEK.

Private —— discharged April 30th, 1915, medically unfit. We wrote Chelsea Hospital when he applied to us on June 30th. On August 27th he was awarded pension 6s. 3d. a week for 12 months conditional, though quite unable to work.

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE.

THE

WORKERS' SUFFRAGE FEDERATION

To secure Human Suffrage, namely, a Vote for every Woman and Man of full age, and to win Social and Economic Freedom for the People.

Entrance Fee ... ... *1d.*
Subscription... ... ... *1d.* a Month

EAST LONDON MEETINGS

FRIDAY, MARCH 31st.
Grundy Street, 12.30 p.m., Miss M. Price, Mrs. Drake.
Poplar Women's Hall, 3 p.m., Miss M. Price, Mrs. Drake.
Beckton Road, 6.30 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
Bow Women's Hall, 8 p.m., Social Evening.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1st.
Well Street and Morning Lane, 11 a.m., Mrs. Bouvier, Miss Stephen.
Vernon Road, 3 p.m., Miss Lynch.
Lees Hall, Barking Road, 7.30 p.m., Public Meeting.

SUNDAY, APRIL 2nd.
Osborne Street, 11.30 a.m., Mr. Bracher, Miss Lynch.
Stratford Broadway, 12 (noon), Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Cressall.
Victoria Park Joint Meeting (with N.C.F.), 3 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
Poplar Women's Hall, 7.30 p.m., Mr. H. Dubery. Chair: Mrs. Drake.

MONDAY, APRIL 3rd.
Bow Women's Hall, 3 p.m., Mr. Attlee, Miss Lynch.
"Peacock," 6.30 p.m., Miss Lynch, Miss Beamish.
53 St. Leonard's Street, 7.30 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.

TUESDAY, APRIL 4th.
Copenhagen Place, 11 a.m., Mrs. Bouvier, Mrs. Drake.
Poplar Women's Hall, 8 p.m., Miss Feek, Mrs. Drake.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5th.
Chrisp Street, 11 a.m., Miss Smyth, Mrs. Drake.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6th.
55 Fife Road, 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier, Miss Beamish.
40 Glaskin Road (Well Street), 8 p.m., Miss Stephen.

FRIDAY, APRIL 7th.
Poplar Women's Hall, 3 p.m., Mrs. Drake. Miss Sylvia Pankhurst.
Beckton Road, 4.30 p.m., Miss Lynch.
Bow Women's Hall, 8 p.m., Debate.

SATURDAY, APRIL 8th.
Well Street and Morning Lane, 11 a.m., Miss Lynch, Miss Stephen.
Morpeth Street, 3 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier, Miss Lynch.

SUNDAY, APRIL 9th.
Osborne Street, 11.30 a.m., Miss Lynch, Mrs. Cressall.
Trafalgar Square, 4.45 p.m., Demonstration.

EAST LONDON BRANCHES

BOW.

Women's Hall, 400 Old Ford Road.
Secretary: Miss Lynch.

Mrs. Gregory was our speaker on Tuesday afternoon. On Friday an interesting debate on "The Employment of Women After the War," was held. A good meeting was held at Osborne Street on Sunday morning: Mrs. Cressall was the speaker.

The Tuesday afternoon meeting will in future be held on Monday, 3 p.m., as it is thought this day is more convenient for most members.

Members are reminded of the procession on April 9th. Those who can are asked to give in their names for chalking, billing, and banner carrying.

"Dreadnought" sales week ending March 25th, 1,011. Miss O'Brien 227; Miss Lynch 291; Mrs. Holloway 150; Miss Mackay 53, Miss Smyth 30. General sales 260.
Bromley, per Mrs. Payne, 88.
Liverpool sales, per Miss Buxton, 168.

POPLAR.

The Women's Hall, 20 Railway Street.
Secretary: Mrs. Drake.

Mrs. Summerfield and Mrs. Bertram were elected to represent this branch on the committee of the Workers' Suffrage Federation, and we are sure they will do good work. We have received 15s. subscriptions for February and wish to appeal for March subscriptions, as the month is nearly gone and they are not in yet.

Collections: Miss E. Lagsding and Miss K. Lagsding 11s. 8d.; at Green's, 11s. 2d. Self-Denial: Mrs. Taylor 1s. 0d.; Miss Ellen E. Crutchfield 2s. to Babies' Milk Fund. "Dreadnoughts," week ending March 25th 204; Mrs. Shiette 46; Miss K. Lagsding 40.

HACKNEY.

40 Glaskin Road, Well Street.
Secretary: Miss Stephen.

Our first branch meeting under the new name was held at 40 Glaskin Road, Well Street, last Thursday, at 8 p.m. We had a very nice meeting, Miss Smyth being the speaker. Five new members joined. It would help us greatly if all members who can will turn up at the branch meetings on Thursdays, at above address. Meeting was held in Well Street on Saturday. Audience as very sympathetic. Collection 2s. "Dreadnought" sales for week 64.

A poor woman who has been deserted by her husband asks us to find a home for her baby boy aged five months. We have applications from many destitute young mothers who are obliged to earn a living asking us to find temporary or permanent homes for their children.

PROVINCIAL WORK.

On Sunday, March 26th, a branch of the Workers' Suffrage Federation was formed in Southampton. Twenty-two members joined, and Miss Kathleen Kennedy, 13 Lawn Road, agreed to act as Convener of the first branch meeting, which was fixed for March 29th.

BIRMINGHAM.

Mrs. Boyce writes that the branch is making excellent progress. Miss Boden, 8 Richmond Road, Bearwood, is acting as Hon. Secretary *pro. tem.* On Monday, March 20th, the Cotteridge Co-operative Society very generously allowed Mrs. Boyce to make an appeal on behalf of the Workers' Suffrage Federation at their annual meeting, and with the kind help of "Casey," a collection of 18s. 9d. was taken, and "Dreadnoughts" and photographs were sold to the value of 2s. 9½d. The weather has been very bad, but open-air meetings were held on Friday at Bournville Lane and on Sunday in the Bull Ring. Mrs. Henson, Mrs. Bookes, Miss Manning, and Mrs. Durant gave most efficient help at the latter meeting, and as a result 118 "Dreadnoughts" were sold and several new members were made; collection and sales amounted to 11s. 10d.

On Sunday evening the Labour Church, where a collection for the W.S.F. was taken last Sunday, kindly offered Mrs. Boyce the hospitality of their platform in order that she might appeal for members for the W.S.F. Collections and sales for the week amount to £3 2s. 5d.

A public meeting will be held in Stirchley Institute on Wednesday, March 29th. Mrs. Boyce will be at 31, Gristhorpe Rd., Selly Oak, Birmingham, till April 5th.

NORTH LONDON M.P.U.

Hon. Secretary: Mr. H. G. Everett.
c/o Mr. Innes, 31 Balmes Rd., Southgate Rd.

Members are urged to attend our Sunday meetings in Finsbury Park at 3.30 p.m.

The Hon. Secretary thanks all members who contributed towards our Self-Denial Fund donation.

Members are urged to make the Trafalgar Square Demonstration on April 9th well known.

We are glad to welcome three new members in Messrs. Ritzlaff, Rout, and Snowling.

Gratefully acknowledged, Mr. Snowling, 6d.

EQUAL PAY CAMPAIGN.

In reply to our letter to Mr. Runciman in regard to the joint Board of Trade and Home Office appeal to women to replace men, and the appointment of a Government Advisory Committee, Mr. Runciman has caused the following letter to be sent:—

Madam,

I am desired by Mr. Runciman to acknowledge your letter of the 3rd March enclosing certain resolutions passed at the annual conference of the East London Federation of the Suffragettes.

In reply, I am to say that the resolutions, so far as they relate to the work of the Board of Trade, have been noted. It does not appear to Mr. Runciman, however, that, in the present circumstances, there would be any advantage in his receiving a deputation from your Federation on the subject, and he regrets, therefore, that in view of the many calls upon his time, he does not feel able to accede to this request.

I am desired at the same time to refer to your letter of the 7th March, relative to the joint appeal issued by the Home Office and the Board of Trade calling for the extended employment of women in industry.

In reply, I am to say that the points mentioned by you will not be lost sight of, and that the President is bringing them to the notice of the Advisory Committee.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) R. W. MATTHEW.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, on behalf of the Workers' Suffrage Federation, has written:

Dear Sir,

I am sorry to say that the assurance contained in your letter, dated March 16th, that our points in regard to the adequate payment of women undertaking war service and the necessity for paying women the same wage as the men whom they may replace, are being lost sight of by the Government at the present time. We have abundant evidence of this fact. We have just learned, for instance, that at the Cape Asbestos Works, Barking, where all the work is for the Admiralty, the wages of women are 2d., 2½d., and 2¾d. an hour.

We have learnt also that at Armstrong and Whitworth's, in Newcastle, women are on strike because girls from 18 to 20 are paid 2¾d. an hour and women over 20 are paid 3¼d. an hour.

In the Manchester district recently a woman appealed to the Munitions Tribunal for permission to leave the factory where she was employed in order that she might obtain better wages. She was refused this permission, although her standing wage was only 10s. a week, and even according to the employer's contention, by working overtime she could not earn more than 13s. 1d. She said that, as a matter of fact, it was impossible to earn more than 12s. 4d.

These are but a few typical instances selected from amongst hundreds of similar cases. It is, therefore, impossible to believe that you are not losing sight of this important matter.

I must again draw your attention to the fact that the Committee that you have appointed contains not a single woman who has any claim to represent working women. Whilst the present state of affairs is allowed to continue, it must be evident that you have not considered this matter as it should be considered.

WHY WOMEN WORKERS SHOULD JOIN TRADE UNIONS.

By ALICE MACLENAN.

I.

Why, we ask, are women's wages lower than men's? Because employers only pay such wages as they can be forced to, by strength of Trade Unions, and women, being poorly organised, are badly paid. This can be clearly seen by the comparatively higher rates of wages paid to women in the Lancashire cotton industry, where they are paid the same rates as men, a fact entirely due to their membership to the cotton Trade Unions. What Trade Unionism has done for cotton workers it can do for women in other industries.

While the first and most important work of Trade Unionism is to increase wages, reduce hours of labour, and make conditions of employment more humane, there are other benefits which should attract the workers, such as victimisation, dispute, accident, total disablement, death, and last, but by no means least, the best legal advice possible, in order to see that the worker gets justice under the Workmen's Compensation Act, and other industrial laws. But for Trade Unionism the workers would have been robbed of nearly £2,000,000 per year by unscrupulous insurance companies trading upon the ignorance of the workers. The unorganised worker is the easy prey of insurance companies, who take Workmen's Compensation Act risks from employers, not for the purpose of paying compensation, but to make profits for their shareholders. Trained officials of Unions will prevent their members from accepting less than the Act entitles them to.

All the above is obtained for a contribution of a few pence per week, but it should be clearly understood that the member does not pay those contributions herself, as all Trade Union contributions are paid by the employer in the form of increased wages. For example, a woman, say, pays 2d. per week into a Union, and as a result an increase of, say, 2s. per week in her wages is obtained. That means her employer makes her a present every week of 1s. 10d. in money as a contribution to her commonsense in joining a Trade Union. In addition, all the monetary benefits outlined above may be hers for the 2d. paid to the Union each week by her, but which in reality her employer pays for her. For a few extra coppers per week it is possible to provide for a sum of money to be paid to her weekly when she has the misfortune to be ill or unemployed. This by itself will not cure sickness or unemployment, but will help the member to tide over these periods of misfortune. The poverty of the workers is the cause of most of the sickness in England, produced by insufficient food and clothing, insanitary homes, and mental worry. Trade Unionism stands for higher wages, which will enable the workers to buy more and better food and clothing; to have a better type of house to live in; and, by reducing the hours of labour, ultimately to abolish unemployment, and so save the worker the mental worry caused by the continual fear and dread of being thrown out of work.

Low wages, bad as they are, are made worse by the fact that even they are not secured to the worker from week to week.

Sisters, your remedy alone lies in joining a Union side by side with your fathers and brothers, realising that success can only come as a result of joint efforts. As individuals you are helpless; by combining together you may help to abolish poverty, sickness and much misery, and establish more comfort, health and happier conditions.

SUNDAY MEETING
POPLAR WOMAN'S HALL
20 RAILWAY STREET
April 2nd, 7.30 p.m.

Speaker - - **Mr. H. DUBERY**
"War Finance and After"

Chair - - - - **Mrs. DRAKE**

Songs **Miss HELSBY and Mr. CHAPPELOW**

Admission 2d.

Donations to be sent to Hon. Treasurer, Dr. Tchaykovsky, Langham House, Harrow, or Hon. Financial Secretary, Miss N. L. Smyth, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

All parcels to 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

MOTHERS AND BABIES.

The Mother's Arms,

438, Old Ford Road, Bow.

Day nursery from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Mondays, 2.30 p.m. Mothers and babies can consult Nurse at any time.

20, Railway Street, Poplar (opposite South Bromley Station).

Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Tuesdays, 3 p.m. Nurse may be seen at any time.

53, St. Leonard's Street, Bromley-by-Bow.

Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Tuesday, 2 p.m.

55, Fife Road, Canning Town.

Doctor's consultation and baby weighing, Tuesdays, 4 p.m.

All mothers and children are welcome.

COST PRICE RESTAURANTS at 400, Old Ford Road, and 20, Railway Street. Dinners from 12 till 2 p.m. daily.

Wants.

Subscriptions to the milk and food fund. Doctoring and nursing can help little if mothers and children are unable to obtain the nourishment that is ordered.

New laid eggs, barley, glaxo, virol, for invalids. Clothing and shoes for adults and boys and girls of all ages.

For baby, four gowns, four barrows, two flannel bands, twelve napkins, three vests, and a cot blanket; for mother, two night-gowns, woollen shawl, three towels, two sheets, and a pair of pillow cases.

Growing plants and cut flowers for all our centres. We should be grateful to friends who would supply us regularly during the spring and summer. We also need vegetables and fruit.

More cupboards are needed at all our centres.

Nurse needs empty medicine bottles for her dispensary.

PUBLIC MEETING
CHANDOS HALL
21a MAIDEN LANE, W.C.
Saturday, April 15th, 3 p.m.

Speakers:
Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Mrs. Drake and others.

Chair - - - - **Mrs. BOUVIER.**

ADMISSION FREE.

GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

General Fund.—Mrs. Chappelow, 10s. 6d.; Mrs. Jones, 10s.; Mr. Robert Woodfield, 10s.; Mrs. Bevan, 10s.; Mrs. Boyce (Bull Ring Meeting, Sunday), 7s.; Sunday Meeting, Bow, 5s. 6d.; Collection Osborne St., 3s. 6d.; Miss Mackay, 1s.; Collection Open-Air Meeting, Canning Town, 7½d.

Dreadnought Fund.—Mrs. Rowe, £5; A Devotee National Economy, 10s.; D. H. Adams, Esq., 5s.

Self-Denial.—Miss Feek (Canning Town), £1; Miss Chappelow, 10s. 6d.; Mrs. Armes, 10s.; Miss Durrant, 10s.; Miss E. J. Cattle, 10s.; Miss M. Hoy, 9s.; Mrs. Boyce (Casey's Meeting Sat.), 9s.; Mr. H. G. Everett, 7s.; Miss Clutterbuck, 5s. 6d.; Miss Bailey, 5s. Miss Beamish, 5s.; Miss M. Taylor, 3s.; Miss E. Howard, 2s. 10d.; Mrs. Vine, 2s. 7d.; Mrs. Cook, 1s.; A Friend, 6d.

General Distress.—Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, £9 0s. 9d.; Miss Udny, £2 2s. 4d.; Tool Room, L.S.A., £1 10s. 11½d.; Miss Knight (1d. collection), £1; Miss Margaret McCullock, 15s.; Mrs. Richmond (fortnightly) 10s.; Captain Arthur St. John, 10s.; D. H. Adams, Esq., 10s.; Miss Rose Truscott, 10s.; Mrs. Cook (monthly), 5s.; Mrs. Heywood Bright (weekly), 5s.; Anon (Southampton), 5s.

Clothes, etc.—Mrs. Boswell, Anon, Sydney Babies' Kits Society, per Mrs. Raine, Toowoomba Babies' Kits Society per Mrs. Alford, Mrs. Ussher, Anon.

Groceries.—Hampstead W.S.P.U.,

Cuttings for Factory.—Mrs. Rothschild.

A MODEL LAUNDRY.—Family work a speciality. Dainty fabrics of every description treated with special care. Flannels and silks washed in distilled water. No chemicals used. Best labour only employed. Prompt collection; prompt delivery.—Bullens, Cressy House Laundry, Reynolds Road, Acton Green, W.

Clippings of material of all kinds (must measure at least 5 by 6 inches) can be used in our Toy Factory at 45, Norman Road, Bow, E., and will be most gratefully received if friends will kindly send them.

Wanted.—Young girl as learner in toy factory.—Apply, 45 Norman Road, Bow, E.

DEAL WITH OUR ADVERTISERS. THEY HELP THE "DREADNOUGHT."

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